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ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRESENCE OF RICKETTSIA-LIKE ORGANISMS IN TICK SMEARS AND THE INFECTIVENESS OF THE SAME TICKS

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Observations upon Rocky Mountain spotted fever infection in the tick vector (*Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles) have shown repeatedly that if of two groups of hibernating adult ticks from the same infected lot,² the ticks of one group were examined without feeding and those of the other after feeding, those of the fed group would show (a) a greater percentage of ticks in which rickettsia can be demonstrated, (b) a tremendous increase in the number of rickettsia in the individual ticks, and (c) a much higher percentage of infective ticks. In fact, in *unfed* infected adults the rickettsia associated with Rocky Mountain spotted fever are often very difficult, or impossible, to find by smear preparations, whereas in *fed* ticks of the identical lot they are usually very abundant.

Our observations tabulated below were made upon individual adult ticks, part of them wild and of unknown history, and part reared, infected stock lots, the histories of which were known for at least one full laboratory generation. The latter were infected as larvæ and tested as the resultant adults of the same generation.

Because of our evidence that both infectiousness of spotted fever virus and the presence of rickettsia can be more accurately determined in ticks that have ingested blood, all adults used (except the controls under "A" below) were permitted to feed for two or sometimes three days prior to dissection.

For the demonstration of the rickettsia we depended upon the examination of smears of pieces of tick tissue from the salivary glands, brain, intestines, reproductive organs, Malpighian tubules, and sucking muscles (muscles of the chelicerae). These smears were fixed for one-half hour in Regaud's solution,³ and stained in Giemsa's solution. The remaining viscera of each tick were inoculated intra-

¹ The authors wish to express their appreciation of the cooperation and assistance furnished by the Montana State Board of Entomology.

² By "lot" is meant that the ticks used are all the progeny of a single female. Such lots are infected as larvæ or nymphs on the same host, and subjected to the same feeding and environmental condition throughout each generation. Ticks thus reared are especially valuable for comparative experimental procedure.

³ Potassium bichromate (3 per cent) 100 parts.
Formalin (40 per cent) 25 parts.

peritoneally into a guinea pig, thus affording an opportunity to compare smear results with the infectiousness of the same ticks.

A. ADULT TICKS REARED AND INFECTED IN THE LABORATORY (1923 SERIES)

Table 1 presents the results of smear examinations and viscera inoculations with both fed and unfed adult ticks of the known infected lot, 797 B.⁴ All ticks in Table 1, except 12 controls (Nos. 1 to 6 and 62 to 67) were first fed on an animal host in order to "reactivate" the virus, next examined for rickettsia by means of smear preparations, and finally tested for infectiveness by inoculating the remaining viscera into a guinea pig. For the smear preparations, parts of the salivary glands, brain, intestines, reproductive organs, and Malpighian tubules were used.

TABLE 1.—*Presence of rickettsia-like organisms in laboratory-reared, infected adult ticks (lot 797 B) compared with the results of injecting guinea pigs with emulsions of the same ticks (section A of text)*

UNFED ADULT TICKS

Tick No.	Date tested	Stained smears					Result of guinea-pig inoculation
		Brain	Salivary gland	Intestines	Reproductive organs	Malpighian tubule	
1	July 31, 1923	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.
2	do.	—	—	+	—	—	Do.
3	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
4	do.	+	—	+	+	+	Died in 6 days. Cause undetermined.
5	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Negative. Subsequently immune.
6	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.

FED ON CALF FROM JULY 21 TO AUGUST 2

7	Aug. 6, 1923	—	—	—	—	—	Spotted fever.
8	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
9	do.	—	—	+	—	+	Do.
10	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
11	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Negative.
12	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
13	Aug. 7, 1923	+	+	+	—	+	Spotted fever.
14	do.	+	+	—	—	+	Do.
15	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.

FED ON JACK RABBIT FROM JULY 21 TO AUGUST 1

16	Aug. 7, 1923	+	+	+	—	+	Spotted fever.
17	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
18	do.	—	—	+	—	—	Do.
19	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
20	do.	+	+	+	—	—	Do.
21	Aug. 11, 1923	+	+	+	—	—	Do.
22	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
23	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Negative.
24	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Spotted fever.
25	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.

⁴ History of lot 797 B:

May 26, 1922.—Engorged female collected from a horse.

July 1, 1922.—Larvæ began hatching from eggs deposited by female.

Sept. 12, 1922.—Larvæ began feeding on an infected Belgian rabbit; inoculated 5 days previously with a laboratory strain of spotted fever.

Oct. 1, 1922.—Engorged larvæ began molting to flat nymphs.

Apr. 14, 1923.—Normal Belgian rabbit infested with flat nymphs.

May 6, 1923.—Engorged nymphs tested and found infected by inoculation in a guinea pig.

June 2, 1923.—Engorged nymphs began molting to flat adults.

TABLE 1.—Presence of rickettsia-like organisms in laboratory-reared, infected adult ticks (lot 797 B) compared with the results of injecting guinea-pigs with emulsions of the same ticks (section A of text)—Continued

FED ON HORSE FROM JULY 21 TO AUGUST 8

Tick No.	Date tested	Stained smears					Result of guinea-pig inoculation
		Brain	Salivary gland	Intestines	Reproductive organs	Malpighian tubule	
26	Aug. 8, 1923	+	+	+	+	+	Spotted fever.
27	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
28	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
29	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.
30	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Spotted fever.
31	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
32	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
33	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.
34	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
35	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Spotted fever.
36	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.

FED ON BELGIAN RABBIT FROM JULY 21 TO AUGUST 7

37	Aug. 9, 1923	+	+	+	—	+	Spotted fever.
38	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
39	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
40	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.
41	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.

FED ON SNOWSHOE RABBIT FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 9

42	Aug. 11, 1923	—	—	—	—	—	Spotted fever.
43	do.	+	+	+	—	—	Do.
44	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
45	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
46	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
47	do.	+	+	—	+	+	Do.

FED ON SHEEP FROM JULY 25 TO AUGUST 9

48	Aug. 13, 1923	+	+	—	—	+	Spotted fever.
49	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
50	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Negative.
51	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Spotted fever.
52	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
53	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
54	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Died in 2 days. Valueless.
55	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.

FED ON GUINEA PIG FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 20

56	Aug. 20, 1923	+	+	+	+	+	Negative.
57	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Spotted fever.
58	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
59	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
60	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Negative.
61	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Spotted fever.

UNFED ADULT TICKS

62	Aug. 29, 1923	—	—	—	—	—	Negative.
63	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
64	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
65	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
66	do.	—	—	+	—	+	Do.
67	do.	+	+	+	—	+	Do.

Initial tests of unfed control ticks.—On July 21, six unfed ticks (Nos. 1 to 6) were dissected, smeared, and inoculated. *Rickettsia* were found in only two of them and none of the inoculated guinea pigs developed spotted fever. The rickettsia occurring in such non-fever-producing ticks (Nos. 2 and 4) were always morphologically indistinguishable (coccoidal, short bacillary and diplo-bacillary forms) from those found in the fed ticks which did produce spotted fever.

Tests of fed ticks.—Fifty-five ticks (Nos. 7 to 61) were fed on various hosts as indicated in the table. The following tabulation shows the relationship found between the presence or absence of rickettsia in the smears and the infectiveness of the viscera of these 55 fed ticks:

Rickettsia in smears		Results of inoculation of remaining viscera of identical ticks	
Present	Absent	Spotted fever	Negative
40	----- 15	35 28	15 7

¹ Nos. 11, 23, 50, 56, 60.

² Nos. 7, 10, 17, 22, 24, 36, 42, 46.

It is evident that of 40 ticks in which rickettsia were present, 35 produced spotted fever and 5 did not, and that of 15 in which rickettsia were not demonstrated 8 produced spotted fever and 7 did not. Comparing the initial control tests upon the unfed ticks with the fed ticks, marked increases are observed in the proportion of ticks showing rickettsia and the proportion of ticks producing spotted fever following inoculation. The percentage of ticks with rickettsia was increased from 33.33 to 72.72, and that of infective ticks (immunity-producing ticks excluded) from zero to 78.18.⁵ We observed also the usual tremendous increase in the number of rickettsia in individual tick smears of the fed group as compared with the unfed.

Final tests of unfed control ticks.—Control tests upon the unfed ticks were again made on August 29, following the termination of the experimental feedings. This was done in order to rule out the possibility that the increase in the number of rickettsia noted in smears, and the increase in the infectiveness of the viscera of fed ticks (Nos. 7 to 61) might have been due to some environmental condition other than the tick feeding or some other unrecognized influence to which

⁵ The virus from wintered, unfed ticks has never produced typical infection but has frequently immunized the animals injected. The virus of tick No. 5, Table 1, gave such a result, but was not included in the percentages here given.

the rickettsia in both fed and unfed adults were exposed subsequent to the initial tests, and prior to the tests upon the fed ticks. Of these six unfed ticks (Nos. 62 to 67) none produced spotted fever upon inoculation, and only two showed rickettsia in the smears, these results being identical with those of the initial control test. Therefore, the increase in rickettsia as well as the infectiousness in ticks Nos. 7 to 61 was manifestly brought about by the ingestion of blood and attendant conditions. The rickettsia in these latter unfed controls were, like those in controls Nos. 2 and 4, morphologically indistinguishable from those found in the fed ticks.

B. WILD ADULT TICKS (1923 SERIES)

It is interesting to compare the results secured with wild ticks with those just given for the known infected lot, 797B. The unfed wild ticks were collected both from the east and west sides of the Bitterroot Valley, the latter being an area of severe infection, whereas no human cases have ever been shown to have originated on the east side, nor have we ever recovered infection from east-side ticks. As before, all ticks were fed on guinea pigs for two days prior to dissection.

Although smears and innoculations were made from 800 ticks we have tabulated in Table 2 only a small selected group of these east and west side wild adult ticks which show definite rickettsia. Many of these showed rickettsia similar to those of the infected group in the smears of one or more tissues, but were not infective upon inoculation.

TABLE 2.—*Presence of rickettsia-like organisms in miscellaneous adult ticks from nature, compared with result of injecting guinea pigs with emulsions of the same ticks (section B of text)*

FED ON GUINEA PIG JUNE 26 AND 27 (EAST SIDE)

Tick No.	Date tested	Stained smears					Result of guinea-pig inoculation
		Brain	Salivary gland	Intestines	Reproductive organs	Malignian tubule	
1	July 17, 1923	—	—	—	+	—	Negative.
2	do.	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
3	do.	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
4	do.	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
5	July 19, 1923	—	—	—	+	—	Do.
6	do.	—	—	—	+	—	Do.
7	do.	—	—	—	+	—	Do.

FED ON GUINEA PIG JULY 7 TO 9 (WEST SIDE)

8	July 26, 1923	—	—	—	+	—	Negative.
9	do.	—	+	—	+	+	Do.
10	do.	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
11	do.	—	—	—	+	+	Do.

TABLE 2.—*Presence of rickettsia-like organisms in miscellaneous adult ticks from nature, compared with result of injecting guinea pigs with emulsions of the same ticks (section B of text)—Continued*

FED ON GUINEA PIG JULY 13 TO 15 (WEST SIDE)

Tick No.	Date tested	Stained smears					Result of guinea-pig inoculation
		Brain	Salivary gland	Intestines	Reproductive organs	Malpighian tubule	
12	July 26, 1923	—	—	—	—	+	Negative.
13	do	—	—	—	+	—	Do.
14	do	—	—	+	+	+	Do.
15	July 31, 1923	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
16	do	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
17	do	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
18	July 23, 1923	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
19	do	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
20	do	—	—	+	—	+	Do.
21	do	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
22	July 24, 1923	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
23	do	+	—	+	+	+	Do.
24	do	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
25	do	—	—	—	+	+	Do.
26	July 25, 1923	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
27	do	+	+	+	+	+	Do.
28	do	+	+	+	+	+	Do.

C. ADULT TICK TESTS (1925 SERIES)

Two years after the above tests had been performed, two more series of 100 ticks each, infected and uninfected, were similarly tested, with the exception that smears of the sucking muscles (muscles of the chelicerae) were made in addition to the smears of the other tick tissues. This was done because rickettsia in large numbers are so frequently present in the muscles of infected adults both before and after feeding, especially under the latter conditions.

The 100 ticks of the infected series were from several lots reared in the laboratory. Their histories were analogous to the history of lot 797 B, having been infected as larvæ during the summer of 1924, reared to adults by fall, and having passed the following winter as unfed adults. The 100 ticks of the noninfected series were collected from the east side of the Bitterroot Valley during the spring of 1925. All ticks of both series were fed on guinea pigs for three days in groups of about 25 to an animal, then dissected, the smears of the six tissues made, and, finally, the remaining viscera of each tick injected into a guinea pig. Healthy male animals weighing 500 grams or over were used exclusively.

Table 3 gives the occurrence and distribution of rickettsia in the two series.

TABLE 3.—*Occurrence and distribution of rickettsia in wild and in reared infected adult ticks of D. andersoni (section C of text)*

[1925 series]

RICKETTSIA OCCURRENCE

	Present in—	Absent in—
100 adult ticks from east side of Bitterroot Valley ¹	42 ticks.....	58 ticks.
100 reared infected adults ²	60 ticks.....	40 ticks.

RICKETTSIA DISTRIBUTION

	42 noninfected ticks	60 infected ticks
Rickettsia in muscle smears.....	5 ticks.....	54 ticks.
Rickettsia in brain smears.....	do.....	55 ticks.
Rickettsia in salivary-gland smears.....	3 ticks.....	47 ticks.
Rickettsia in intestine smears.....	4 ticks.....	52 ticks.
Rickettsia in reproductive organs smears.....	36 ticks.....	48 ticks.
Rickettsia in Malpighian tubule smears.....	4 ticks.....	52 ticks.

¹ None of the 100 guinea pigs injected with viscera of these ticks developed spotted fever.

² 65 guinea pigs injected with tick viscera of this lot gave evidence of spotted fever.

In the noninfected east-side group smears of 42 ticks (42 per cent) showed rickettsia. Thirty-six of these showed these organisms in the reproductive organs, while in only 8 ticks were they present in any of the other tissues. In the infected group, on the other hand, rickettsia were present in 60 ticks (60 per cent); and instead of being largely restricted to the reproductive organs, they were usually distributed in large numbers throughout the tissues.

In the noninfected group the rickettsia stained, as a rule, purple or pink and were generally filiform organisms. However, in many instances they closely resembled, and to us were indistinguishable from the deep-blue staining, short bacillary and diplo-bacillary forms found in the infected group.

In the muscle tissue of the infected group the rickettsia were very numerous, stained blue, and frequently were arranged in rows packed *between* the muscle fibers (not intracellular). This arrangement and staining in the muscles of ticks were features of the rickettsia occurring in the reared infected lot which were never observed in the east-side ticks.

Of the 100 ticks from the east side of the Bitterroot Valley not one produced spotted fever when the viscera were injected into guinea pigs, nor were any of the animals subsequently immune to 1 cc. of guinea pig's blood virus.

Of the infected group which is further analyzed in Table 4, 60 produced spotted fever and 5 (a total of 65 per cent) gave evidence of infection by immunizing the injected guinea pigs against a subsequent injection of blood virus. In some individual lots of this infected group more than 90 per cent gave evidence of infection, in others only 33½ per cent.

TABLE 4.—*Comparison of results of guinea-pig inoculation of the viscera of 100 reared, infected adult ticks with the presence of rickettsia in the smears of same*

[1925 series]

100 REARED INFECTED ADULT TICKS

60 ticks with rickettsia in one or more organs				40 ticks in which rickettsia could not be found			
Result of guinea-pig injection				Result of guinea-pig injection			
Evidence of infection		No evidence of infection		Evidence of infection		No evidence of infection	
Spotted fever	Im-munity	Negative	Death from inter-current infection	Spotted fever	Im-munity	Negative	Death from inter-current infection
54	0	5	1	6	5	27	2

Sixty ticks showed rickettsia in one or more organs. Five of these did not produce spotted fever although the organisms appeared to be identical with those in ticks that did produce the disease.

Among the 40 ticks in which rickettsia were not found, 6 gave spotted fever and 5 immunized the animals injected.

It is evident, then, in testing this group of adult ticks, all infected when larvae with spotted fever virus, that rickettsia could not be demonstrated in the smears of 11 of 65 ticks (16.92 per cent) definitely shown to have contained spotted-fever virus by the injection of the viscera of the identical ticks into guinea pigs, and further that rickettsia indistinguishable from those associated with spotted fever were found in the smears of 5 of 32 ticks (15.62 per cent) that did not produce any evidence of spotted fever when similarly inoculated.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The data as presented show the following: (1) That, although of known infected adult ticks the majority of those containing rickettsia were infective, yet of each lot tested a small group of noninfective ticks contained rickettsia morphologically identical, while still another small group was infectious though the tick smears were entirely free of organisms. (2) That of wild ticks from a known infected area a considerable proportion contained rickettsia indistinguishable from those associated with spotted fever, and that the smear and inoculation results of such ticks were parallel with those of the known infected group. (3) That a small proportion of wild ticks from a supposedly uninfected area contained similar rickettsia, but none caused infection.

It is difficult to account for the noninfective rickettsia which were present in part of the known infected, laboratory-reared ticks (Tables

1 and 4) and which exhibited a morphology identical with that of the rickettsia in fever-producing ticks of the same group. They may represent an avirulent phase of the spotted fever virus, although the nonpathogenic nature of these bodies can not, of course, be ruled out. This accords with previous observations⁶ of tick virus in a similar lot of known infected ticks by which we demonstrated various degrees of virulence for guinea pigs ranging from a noninfective or an immunizing phase in *unfed*, *æstivating*, or hibernating ticks to an active highly virulent phase *following feeding*. The term "re-activation" has been used to designate this transition,⁷ which has been repeatedly observed in known infected lots. For example, in recently infected larvæ, the virus is present but is noninfective unless massive doses are used (5 engorged larvæ very rarely infect; 25 usually, but not always cause infection, often of a mild character); in the resultant *unfed* hibernating nymphs the virus is present either in a noninfective or immunizing phase, but in the *fed* nymphs it has acquired marked virulence; a noninfectious or immunizing phase is again encountered in the resultant *unfed*, *æstivating*, or hibernating adults, but in the *fed* adults a high degree of virulence has been reacquired.

In presenting these observations we realize that the relatively small part of the tissue of a tick represented by our smear preparations can not be taken as absolute evidence of the absence of rickettsia from the entire tick. However, it is at least reasonable to believe that they were few in number, since the test ticks had all ingested blood and the rickettsia had thus been afforded, as we have shown, the most favorable conditions for multiplication and distribution throughout the various tissues. There is, of course, the possibility that they were present in an unrecognized form.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR EMPHASIZES HEALTH NEEDS

INDORSES STATE AID TO LABORATORIES, ADVOCATES COUNTY HEALTH UNIT, AND APPROVES HIGH EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS FOR MEDICAL PRACTICE

A recent issue of the Health Officers' Weekly Bulletin of the New Mexico State Bureau of Public Health calls attention to recommendations regarding public health made by Governor Smith, of New York, in his latest annual message to the State legislature, particularly with reference to extension of State aid to local public health laboratories and the desirability of establishing the county as the unit for public health administration.

⁶ Spencer, R. R., and Parker, R. R.: Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: Experimental Studies of Tick Virus. Pub. Health Rep., Nov. 28, 1925. Reprint No. 978.

⁷ Spencer, R. R., and Parker, R. R.: Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: Infectivity of Fasting and Recently Fed Ticks. Pub. Health Rep., Feb. 23, 1923. Reprint No. 817. See also footnote 6.

The following is quoted from a recent Health News, issued by the New York State Department of Health:

One of the great functions of government is the preservation of public health. Our State health department has established the slogan, "Within certain natural limitations public health is purchasable." No expenditure of public funds brings greater return to the State and its people than the money used for the promotion of the public health. Prevention of disease is cheaper than its cure or long-extended care and support.

Our public health laboratories have been of great assistance in the prevention of disease and are an index of the character and extent of the whole field of public health work throughout the State. There are now 106 approved laboratories in various parts of the State. Since 1923, when the first appropriation was granted for State aid to local public health laboratories, the amounts expended by the State to meet local appropriations have increased yearly and the standards of work have steadily advanced. It is to be hoped that many other localities of the State will take advantage of State aid and increase this very necessary service.

I feel compelled to call your attention to a weakness in our present health administration under the law which has been in existence since the reorganization of the State health department in 1914. The present unit of local health administration is entirely too small for efficient work. It is carried on by general practitioners of medicine in small localities, who, with totally inadequate compensation, are endeavoring, to the best of their ability and with the comparatively short time which they can devote to public health work, to discharge the duties required of them by the public health law, and it is due to the unselfish devotion of the great majority of local health officers and their cooperation with the State health authorities that so much has been accomplished.

The unit for local public health work should be the county, with a full-time, qualified, county health officer, who should be made responsible for the conduct of local health matters within his jurisdiction with only such supervision as the State may be required to give in an advisory capacity. Such an organization has been possible under the law for several years; yet, only one county—namely, Cattaraugus—has seen fit to take advantage of it, and with the very best results in promoting the physical welfare of the inhabitants. Other States have made notable progress in county health administration, and there are now some 250 such organizations throughout the country.

It should also be noted that under the act providing State aid for rural counties, counties which establish a county health organization may receive from the State one-half of the amount appropriated by the county boards. This need not be an expensive service to the local community, and it is to be hoped that in the near future more counties will avail themselves of the provisions of these two laws which mean so much to the promotion of public health. * * *

In recommending the establishment of high standards for medical practice the governor stated:

I renew the recommendation of a year ago that careful consideration be given to the protection of the people of the State from unlicensed and unqualified persons practicing medicine. The cooperation of the medical profession is an essential factor in the protection of the public health, as well as in the care of the sick. A very large part of modern public health is urging people to get the advice of their physicians before serious and perhaps incurable conditions have developed. Such effort comes to naught if unqualified persons are allowed to hold themselves out as physicians. The subject is a difficult one, but the State of New York should take the lead in establishing high standards of medical practice and providing a practicable plan for their enforcement. It is a matter of justice to qualified physicians and of protection to the public.

SMALLPOX IN FLORIDA

Asst. Surg. Gen. S. B. Grubbs, of the United States Public Health Service, telegraphed from Jacksonville, Fla., under date of March 7, 1926, that from February 1 to March 3, 589 cases of smallpox were reported in Florida. During the same period Jacksonville reported 106 cases of this disease, Miami 154 cases, and West Palm Beach 65 cases. Reports for December and January were published in the Public Health Reports March 5, 1926, page 423.

Efforts are being made by the Public Health Service and by the State and local health authorities to impress the people of Florida with the necessity for vaccination.

ABSTRACTS OF COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Payment by counties of fees of local registrars of vital statistics held unlawful.—(Georgia Supreme Court; Smith, Comr., et al. v. State et al., 129 S. E. 542; decided June 22, 1925.) The Georgia constitution provided that "The general assembly shall not have the power to delegate to any county the right to levy a tax for any purpose, except * * * to provide for necessary sanitation." The question presented to the court was whether or not the legislature could, under this constitutional provision, delegate to a county the right to levy a tax for the purpose of paying the fees of registrars of births and deaths under the vital statistics laws of the State. This question the court answered in the negative, holding that the discharge of the duties of local registrars did not provide or tend to provide for necessary sanitation, and also holding that the law authorizing the payment of local registrars from county funds was unconstitutional and void. The following is taken from the court's opinion:

Formerly, officials charged with the financial affairs of a county were not authorized to purchase vaccine matter for the inoculation of persons against smallpox. *Daniel v. Putnam County*, 113 Ga. 570, 38 S. E. 980, 54 L. R. A. 292. It was doubtless due to this decision that the constitution was so amended in 1908 as to authorize the legislature to empower counties to levy taxes "to provide for necessary sanitation." * * * It was never the intention of the framers of the amendment to the constitution to use the term "sanitation" in its broadest sense. It was not remotely in the mind of the people, in adopting this amendment, to authorize the expenditure of the public funds of a county, to gather data from which those engaged in medical research might discover new means of preventing disease, and in discovering new methods of securing sanitation. If we are to adopt the broadest meaning which could be given to the word "sanitation," the legislature could authorize the county authorities to expend the public funds for the establishment and maintenance of medical and dental colleges, laboratories, maternity hospitals, factories for making medicines, dispensaries, public baths, and institutions for research work designed to dis-

cover new methods of sanitation. We can not conceive that the framers of this amendment, and the people, in adopting it, had any such purpose in view. Clearly their purpose was to empower the legislature to authorize a county to levy a tax for the purpose of applying known and recognized methods of sanitation, such as vaccination to prevent smallpox, serums to prevent typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and the like, the purification of water, the destruction of the mosquito which produces yellow fever and malaria, and other well-known methods of sanitation. This provision of the constitution must be given a plain, practical, and common sense construction. So we are of the opinion that this provision of the constitution does not empower the legislature to authorize a county to levy taxes to pay the fees of these local registrars, and that the statute authorizing their payment from the public funds of the county is unconstitutional and void.

County health officer's expenses in attending professional meeting outside of State not payable by county.—(Mississippi Supreme Court; Miller, State Revenue Agent, v. Tucker et al.; Same v. Harding et al., 105 So. 774; decided November 2, 1925.) In a suit against certain persons as members of the board of supervisors of a county to recover for alleged invalid allowances of claims against the county, one of the items which the court held the board had no authority to allow was for expenses of the county health officer in making a trip to Washington to attend a professional meeting. It was contended that the claim was properly allowed by the board because it fell under the board's jurisdiction "of all matters of county police," but the court ruled adversely to such contention.

Marriage annulled for fraud where husband concealed fact of being an epileptic.—(New Jersey Court of Chancery; Busch v. Gruber, 131 A. 101; decided November 27, 1925.) The petitioner asked an annulment of her marriage on the ground that the defendant had concealed from her the fact that he was afflicted with epilepsy. The court decreed an annulment, stating that "when a man who contracts marriage is and has been suffering from epilepsy (a chronic disease of the nervous system, attended by brain deterioration, which is progressive, is congenital, and likely to be transmitted by marriage and childbearing, and is considered incurable) [and] represents to his prospective wife that he is in good health, had never been sick, and had had no occasion for a doctor, and within a short time after the marriage had epileptic fits, and his wife then for the first time discovered the disease with which he was afflicted, and straightway left him, having had no knowledge of his condition at or before the time of the nuptials, the wife is entitled to have the marriage annulled for fraud, notwithstanding consummation."

Compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed where tuberculosis followed chest injury.—(Iowa Supreme Court; Frazee v. McClelland Co. et al., 205 N. W. 737; decided November 17, 1925.) The plaintiff, a woodworker, was engaged with several other employees in moving a heavy oaken door. During the moving the

door tipped and the plaintiff, resisting it, was finally squeezed against the wall. Three days later on examination by the company physician a small red spot on the chest was the only external evidence of injury, but unsatisfactory internal conditions in the chest were found, and later tuberculosis developed. Up to the time of the injury the plaintiff had always been apparently healthy, but immediately following the injury he lost weight rapidly. The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the lower court granting compensation.

Laws relating to eradication of bovine tuberculosis upheld and construed.—(Iowa Supreme Court; *Peverill v. Board of Suprs. of Black Hawk County et al.*, 205 N. W. 543; decided October 27, 1925.) This case involved the validity and construction of statutory provisions pertaining to testing and to accredited areas in the work of eradicating tuberculosis in cattle. Certain provisions of chapter 48, Laws of 1923, which were attacked were held constitutional and other statutory provisions on the subject of bovine tuberculosis eradication were construed. The plaintiff was denied an injunction to prevent the publication of the necessary notice for the enrollment of a certain county as an accredited area.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1926

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended February 27, 1926, and corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 2, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Feb. 27, 1926	Corresponding week 1925
Policies in force.....	63, 454, 977	58, 814, 219
Number of death claims.....	12, 366	11, 954
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate..	10. 2	10. 6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 27, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 2, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Feb. 27, 1926		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1925	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Feb. 27, 1926 ¹
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Feb. 27, 1926	Corresponding week 1925	
Total (68 cities)	8,887	16.0	13.9	1,017	966	83
Akron.....	35	.....	.....	6	7	64
Albany ⁴	48	21.2	15.5	3	3	63
Atlanta.....	78	.....	.....	13	8	.....
White.....	37	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Colored.....	41	(⁵)	.....	9	.....	.....
Baltimore ⁴	301	19.7	16.1	29	37	85
White.....	226	.....	.....	20	.....	71
Colored.....	65	(⁵)	.....	9	.....	146
Birmingham.....	96	24.3	22.3	10	9	.....
White.....	42	(⁵)	.....	5	.....	.....
Colored.....	54	(⁵)	.....	5	.....	.....
Boston.....	222	14.8	19.3	26	50	73
Bridgeport.....	37	.....	.....	9	8	153
Buffalo.....	155	15.0	18.8	24	35	100
Cambridge.....	26	11.3	11.3	3	3	50
Camden.....	57	23.1	19.5	7	5	118
Chicago ⁴	755	13.1	12.2	92	95	81
Cincinnati.....	120	15.3	14.1	15	10	93
Cleveland.....	230	12.8	11.0	32	32	83
Columbus.....	71	13.2	14.9	5	12	46
Dallas.....	72	19.4	13.2	8	5	.....
White.....	56	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Colored.....	16	(⁵)	.....	1	.....	.....
Dayton.....	32	9.6	13.6	7	6	110
Denver.....	109	20.2	15.8	7	8	.....
Des Moines.....	57	19.9	10.5	2	7	33
Detroit.....	370	15.5	12.1	60	54	97
Duluth.....	30	14.2	9.0	3	1	70
El Paso.....	43	21.4	17.9	6	6	.....
Erie.....	28	.....	.....	4	6	76
Fall River ⁴	32	12.9	16.2	1	10	15
Flint.....	20	8.0	10.8	3	5	50
Fort Worth.....	31	10.6	9.6	4	2	.....
White.....	24	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Colored.....	7	(⁵)	.....	2	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	29	9.8	11.5	4	4	58
Houston.....	72	22.8	15.8	7	7	.....
White.....	47	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Colored.....	25	(⁵)	.....	3	.....	.....
Indianapolis.....	120	17.4	15.0	18	11	132
White.....	104	.....	.....	15	.....	127
Colored.....	16	(⁵)	.....	3	.....	165
Jacksonville, Fla.....	42	20.9	10.9	3	3	62
White.....	21	.....	.....	2	.....	65
Colored.....	21	(⁵)	.....	1	.....	57
Jersey City.....	91	15.1	10.3	13	4	92
Kansas City, Kans.....	29	13.0	11.2	1	2	17
White.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	21
Colored.....	5	(⁵)	.....	0	.....	0
Kansas City, Mo.....	115	16.3	18.6	13	20	.....
Los Angeles.....	290	.....	.....	19	22	53
Louisville.....	84	14.5	16.9	11	11	95
White.....	68	.....	.....	10	.....	100
Colored.....	16	(⁵)	.....	1	.....	63
Lowell.....	36	17.0	14.7	8	4	149
Lynn.....	26	13.2	16.2	1	6	25
Memphis.....	85	25.4	20.3	8	12	.....
White.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colored.....	53	(⁵)	.....	7	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	106	11.0	10.6	19	13	88
Minneapolis.....	75	9.2	12.7	7	15	39

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

³ Data for 63 cities.

⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, February 26, 1926.

⁵ In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 27, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 2, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Feb. 27, 1926		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1925	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Feb. 27, 1926
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Feb. 27, 1926	Corresponding week 1925	
Nashville ⁴	48	18.4	16.8	7	8	-----
White.....	32			7		-----
Colored.....	16	(⁵)		0		-----
New Bedford.....	22	9.6	15.3	7	8	122
New Haven.....	40	11.7	15.7	4	7	55
New Orleans.....	197	24.8	22.1	12	14	-----
White.....	109			3		-----
Colored.....	88	(⁵)		9		-----
New York.....	1,909	16.1	13.1	213	178	86
Bronx Borough.....	196	11.7	9.8	14	15	46
Brooklyn Borough.....	610	14.4	11.6	74	57	75
Manhattan Borough.....	802	21.5	17.5	99	88	109
Queens Borough.....	148	10.8	9.1	24	15	109
Richmond Borough.....	53	20.0	16.6	2	3	35
Newark, N. J.....	124	14.3	12.3	18	12	86
Norfolk.....	48			6	6	112
White.....	26			1		30
Colored.....	22	(⁵)		5		249
Oakland.....	65	13.4	14.2	11	3	127
Oklahoma City.....	28			4	4	-----
Omaha.....	68	16.8	14.8	7	2	73
Paterson.....	42	15.5	12.1	6	3	104
Philadelphia.....	789	20.8	14.0	70	63	93
Pittsburgh.....	178	14.7	14.4	24	14	80
Portland, Oreg.....	66	12.2	12.7	4	5	41
Providence.....	83	16.2	14.0	7	14	58
Richmond.....	128	35.8	16.5	8	3	101
White.....	84			4		78
Colored.....	44	(⁵)		4		140
Rochester.....	90	14.8	11.2	12	5	96
St. Louis.....	240	15.2	14.7	20	12	-----
St. Paul.....	61	12.9	11.9	5	5	44
Salt Lake City ⁴	39	15.5	13.1	4	1	55
San Antonio.....	85	22.4	15.8	16	7	-----
San Diego.....	54	26.6	18.7	3	1	63
San Francisco.....	164	15.3	12.2	15	10	90
Schenectady.....	21	11.8	16.9	4	4	115
Seattle.....	75			5	3	46
Somerville.....	20	10.5	12.1	3	4	78
Spokane.....	40	19.2	11.0	3	3	70
Springfield, Mass.....	35	12.8	13.2	5	6	72
Syracuse.....	44	12.6	14.6	10	6	126
Tacoma.....	24	12.0	13.5	1	3	23
Toledo.....	80	14.5	15.8	10	8	97
Trenton.....	50	19.7	14.6	8	6	134
Washington, D. C.....	225	23.6	16.4	21	20	119
White.....	139			10		83
Colored.....	86	(⁵)		11		201
Waterbury.....	26			5	4	107
Wilmington, Del.....	71	30.3	15.4	7	5	164
Worcester.....	46	12.6	11.5	4	7	46
Yonkers.....	24	11.0	15.1	5	4	112
Youngstown.....	28	9.1	14.7	4	8	51

See footnotes 4 and 5, on p. 474.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1926

ALABAMA		Cases	CALIFORNIA	
Chicken pox.....	57		Cerebrospinal meningitis:	Cases
Diphtheria.....	10		Sacramento.....	1
Influenza.....	1,956		San Francisco.....	1
Malaria.....	3		Chicken pox.....	508
Measles.....	336		Diphtheria.....	101
Mumps.....	44		Influenza.....	136
Pellagra.....	3		Measles.....	107
Pneumonia.....	189		Mumps.....	264
Scarlet fever.....	31		Polioomyelitis:	
Smallpox.....	25		Alhambra.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	224		Los Angeles.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	13		Oakland.....	1
Whooping cough.....	21		Scarler fever.....	173
ARIZONA			Smallpox:	
Chicken pox.....	7		Brawley.....	16
Diphtheria.....	2		Los Angeles.....	72
Influenza.....	11		Los Angeles County.....	18
Measles.....	2		Oakland.....	14
Mumps.....	8		Scattering.....	40
Pellagra.....	2		Typhoid fever.....	5
Pneumonia.....	2		Whooping cough.....	55
Scarlet fever.....	5		COLORADO	
Tuberculosis.....	18		Chicken pox.....	121
Typhoid fever.....	3		Diphtheria.....	27
Whooping cough.....	3		Impetigo contagiosa.....	1
ARKANSAS			Influenza.....	18
Chicken pox.....	20		Measles.....	33
Diphtheria.....	9		Mumps.....	3
Hookworm disease.....	1		Pneumonia.....	20
Influenza.....	557		Scabies.....	1
Malaria.....	28		Scarlet fever.....	47
Measles.....	20		Smallpox.....	2
Mumps.....	19		Tuberculosis.....	43
Paratyphoid fever.....	1		Typhoid fever.....	5
Pellagra.....	5		Whooping cough.....	107
Scarlet fever.....	10		DELAWARE	
Smallpox.....	4		Anthrax.....	1
Trachoma.....	2		Chicken pox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	10		Diphtheria.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	8		Influenza.....	15
Whooping cough.....	39		Measles.....	125

DELAWARE—continued		Cases	ILLINOIS—continued		Cases
Pneumonia.....		9	Pneumonia.....		596
Scarlet fever.....		3	Poliomyelitis:		
Tuberculosis.....		1	Jasper County.....		1
Whooping cough.....		6	Kendall County.....		1
FLORIDA			Scarlet fever.....		464
Chicken pox.....		51	Smallpox.....		28
Diphtheria.....		20	Tuberculosis.....		231
German measles.....		1	Typhoid fever.....		15
Influenza.....		175	Whooping cough.....		247
Malaria.....		1	INDIANA		
Measles.....		35	Chicken pox.....		91
Mumps.....		27	Diphtheria.....		30
Pneumonia.....		16	Influenza.....		217
Scarlet fever.....		11	Measles.....		1,790
Smallpox.....		182	Mumps.....		1
Tetanus.....		1	Pneumonia.....		68
Tuberculosis.....		7	Scarlet fever.....		220
Typhoid fever.....		8	Smallpox.....		98
Whooping cough.....		12	Trachoma.....		2
GEORGIA			Tuberculosis.....		56
Anthrax.....		1	Typhoid fever.....		5
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		1	Whooping cough.....		64
Chicken pox.....		73	KANSAS		
Dengue.....		1	Cerebrospinal meningitis—Phillipsburg.....		1
Diphtheria.....		7	Chicken pox.....		119
Dysentery.....		3	Diphtheria.....		23
Influenza.....		1,107	Influenza.....		102
Malaria.....		14	Measles.....		243
Measles.....		89	Mumps.....		19
Mumps.....		37	Pneumonia.....		75
Paratyphoid fever.....		5	Poliomyelitis—Ottawa.....		1
Pellagra.....		13	Scarlet fever.....		77
Pneumonia.....		104	Smallpox.....		16
Scarlet fever.....		6	Trachoma.....		2
Septic sore throat.....		12	Tuberculosis.....		43
Smallpox.....		16	Typhoid fever.....		3
Tuberculosis.....		9	Whooping cough.....		148
Typhoid fever.....		5	LOUISIANA		
Whooping cough.....		40	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		2
IDAHO			Diphtheria.....		20
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			Influenza.....		519
American Falls.....		1	Leprosy.....		1
Hayden Lake.....		2	Lethargic encephalitis.....		2
Idaho Falls.....		2	Malaria.....		8
Pocatello.....		2	Pneumonia.....		69
Post Falls.....		2	Scarlet fever.....		19
Wallace.....		1	Smallpox.....		48
Chicken pox.....		14	Tuberculosis.....		36
Diphtheria.....		5	Typhoid fever.....		16
Influenza.....		2	MAINE		
Measles.....		4	Chicken pox.....		27
Mumps.....		12	Diphtheria.....		1
Scarlet fever.....		10	German measles.....		9
Smallpox.....		9	Influenza.....		6
Typhoid fever.....		1	Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
Whooping cough.....		13	Measles.....		123
ILLINOIS			Mumps.....		38
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			Pneumonia.....		22
Cook County.....		1	Poliomyelitis.....		1
Du Page County.....		1	Scarlet fever.....		24
Diphtheria.....		107	Septic sore throat.....		1
Influenza.....		123	Tuberculosis.....		15
Measles.....		933			

MAINE—continued		Cases	MISSISSIPPI		Cases
Typhoid fever.....	4		Diphtheria.....	9	
Vincent's angina.....	2		Influenza.....	1,699	
Whooping cough.....	29		Scarlet fever.....	1	
			Smallpox.....	6	
			Typhoid fever.....	3	
MARYLAND ¹			MISSOURI		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	115		Chicken pox.....	106	
Diphtheria.....	24		Diphtheria.....	88	
German measles.....	2		Influenza.....	31	
Influenza.....	291		Measles.....	360	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2		Mumps.....	64	
Measles.....	1,298		Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	
Mumps.....	197		Rabies (in animals).....	3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1		Scarlet fever.....	266	
Pneumonia (broncho).....	102		Smallpox.....	14	
Pneumonia (lobar).....	75		Trachoma.....	3	
Scarlet fever.....	55		Tuberculosis.....	48	
Septic sore throat.....	2		Whooping cough.....	42	
Tuberculosis.....	52				
Typhoid fever.....	1		MONTANA		
Whooping cough.....	69		Chicken pox.....	25	
			Diphtheria.....	5	
MASSACHUSETTS			German measles.....	13	
Anthrax.....	2		Influenza.....	847	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1		Measles.....	8	
Chicken pox.....	162		Mumps.....	142	
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	8		Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	1	
Diphtheria.....	77		Scarlet fever.....	51	
German measles.....	162		Smallpox.....	20	
Influenza.....	31		Tuberculosis.....	3	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3		Typhoid fever.....	3	
Measles.....	1,446		Whooping cough.....	9	
Mumps.....	121				
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	31		NEBRASKA		
Pneumonia (lobar).....	133		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	
Scarlet fever.....	261		Chicken pox.....	33	
Septic sore throat.....	2		Diphtheria.....	4	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	111		Measles.....	15	
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	38		Mumps.....	3	
Typhoid fever.....	5		Scarlet fever.....	43	
Whooping cough.....	514		Smallpox.....	22	
			Tuberculosis.....	3	
MICHIGAN			Typhoid fever.....	1	
Diphtheria.....	73		Whooping cough.....	22	
Measles.....	2,126				
Pneumonia.....	249		NEW JERSEY		
Scarlet fever.....	364		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	
Smallpox.....	2		Chicken pox.....	220	
Tuberculosis.....	48		Diphtheria.....	77	
Typhoid fever.....	12		Influenza.....	202	
Whooping cough.....	245		Malaria.....	1	
			Measles.....	2,135	
MINNESOTA			Pneumonia.....	338	
Chicken pox.....	145		Scarlet fever.....	196	
Diphtheria.....	39		Typhoid fever.....	6	
Influenza.....	1		Whooping cough.....	127	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1				
Measles.....	151		NEW MEXICO		
Pneumonia.....	2		Chicken pox.....	11	
Scarlet fever.....	432		Conjunctivitis.....	2	
Smallpox.....	1		Diphtheria.....	17	
Tuberculosis.....	49		Influenza.....	72	
Typhoid fever.....	1				
Whooping cough.....	84				

¹ Week ended Friday.

NEW MEXICO—continued		Cases	OREGON—continued		Cases
Malaria	.....	1	Septic sore throat	.....	1
Measles	.....	4	Smallpox:		
Mumps	.....	11	Linn County	.....	12
Pneumonia	.....	24	Portland	.....	15
Scarlet fever	.....	12	Scattering	.....	19
Smallpox	.....	4	Tuberculosis	.....	3
Tuberculosis	.....	6	Typhoid fever	.....	3
Typhoid fever	.....	1	Whooping cough	.....	45
Whooping cough	.....	18			
NEW YORK			PENNSYLVANIA		
(Exclusive of New York City)			Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	4	Manheim Township ¹	.....	1
Chicken pox	.....	342	Philadelphia	.....	1
Diphtheria	.....	52	Chicken pox	.....	896
German measles	.....	204	Diphtheria	.....	236
Influenza	.....	667	German measles	.....	59
Lethargic encephalitis	.....	3	Impetigo contagiosa	.....	9
Measles	.....	1,259	Lethargic encephalitis:		
Mumps	.....	201	Bethlehem	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	452	Philadelphia	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	.....	3	Pittsburgh	.....	1
Scarlet fever	.....	237	Measles	.....	4,106
Septic sore throat	.....	9	Mumps	.....	174
Typhoid fever	.....	12	Pneumonia	.....	123
Vincent's angina	.....	10	Poliomyelitis—Oil City	.....	1
Whooping cough	.....	498	Scabies	.....	13
			Scarlet fever	.....	734
NORTH CAROLINA			Smallpox	.....	6
Chicken pox	.....	208	Tetanus—Philadelphia	.....	1
Diphtheria	.....	32	Tuberculosis	.....	105
German measles	.....	255	Whooping cough	.....	415
Measles	.....	191			
Scarlet fever	.....	41	SOUTH DAKOTA		
Septic sore throat	.....	1	Chicken pox	.....	15
Smallpox	.....	27	Diphtheria	.....	9
Whooping cough	.....	191	Measles	.....	22
			Mumps	.....	77
OKLAHOMA			Pneumonia	.....	6
(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)			Scarlet fever	.....	102
Chicken pox	.....	36	Smallpox	.....	4
Diphtheria	.....	22	Typhoid fever	.....	1
Influenza	.....	1,539	Whooping cough	.....	1
Malaria	.....	20			
Measles	.....	10	TENNESSEE		
Mumps	.....	8	Chicken pox	.....	65
Pellagra	.....	3	Diphtheria	.....	14
Pneumonia	.....	201	Influenza	.....	424
Poliomyelitis—Lincoln County	.....	2	Malaria	.....	4
Scarlet fever	.....	65	Measles	.....	444
Smallpox	.....	40	Mumps	.....	15
Typhoid fever	.....	4	Ophthalmia neonatorum	.....	1
Whooping cough	.....	58	Pneumonia	.....	172
			Poliomyelitis—Dyer County	.....	1
OREGON			Scarlet fever	.....	30
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	4	Smallpox	.....	5
Chicken pox	.....	51	Tuberculosis	.....	44
Diphtheria	.....	17	Typhoid fever	.....	1
Influenza	.....	251	Whooping cough	.....	30
Measles	.....	40			
Mumps	.....	30	TEXAS		
Pneumonia	.....	24	Anthrax	.....	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	1
Scarlet fever	.....	28	Chicken pox	.....	107
			Diphtheria	.....	39
			Dysentery	.....	1
			Influenza	.....	3,523

² Deaths.¹ County not specified.

TEXAS—continued	Cases
Measles.....	7
Mumps.....	26
Pellagra.....	1
Pneumonia.....	84
Scarlet fever.....	36
Smallpox.....	61
Tuberculosis.....	35
Typhoid fever.....	3
Typhus fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	49

UTAH	Cases
Chicken pox.....	42
Diphtheria.....	13
Influenza.....	14
Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	28
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	8
Smallpox.....	1
Whooping cough.....	77

VERMONT	Cases
Chicken pox.....	31
Measles.....	10
Mumps.....	28
Scarlet fever.....	14
Whooping cough.....	46

WASHINGTON	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Seattle.....	20
Spokane.....	9
Scattering.....	3
Chicken pox.....	88
Diphtheria.....	32
German measles.....	99
Measles.....	41
Mumps.....	127
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	101
Smallpox:	
Seattle.....	10
Scattering.....	66
Tuberculosis.....	5

WASHINGTON—continued	Cases
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	71

WEST VIRGINIA	Cases
Diphtheria.....	6
Measles.....	136
Scarlet fever.....	24
Smallpox.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	3

WISCONSIN	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	69
Diphtheria.....	16
German measles.....	4
Measles.....	60
Mumps.....	38
Pneumonia.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	18
Tuberculosis.....	11
Whooping cough.....	56

Scattering:	
Chicken pox.....	124
Diphtheria.....	26
German measles.....	172
Influenza.....	103
Measles.....	351
Mumps.....	184
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pneumonia.....	29
Scarlet fever.....	155
Smallpox.....	15
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	156

WYOMING	Cases
Chicken pox.....	2
Influenza.....	38
Mumps.....	8
Pneumonia (broncho).....	2
Pneumonia (lobar).....	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	6

Report for Week Ended February 27, 1926

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	44	Scarlet fever.....	32
Diphtheria.....	9	Tuberculosis.....	25
Influenza.....	58	Typhoid fever.....	1
Measles.....	122	Whooping cough.....	30
Pneumonia.....	172		

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>January, 1926</i>										
Mississippi.....	1	94	11,801	2,063	1,398	210	3	65	91	53
Missouri.....	3	376	145	13	229		1	1,030	48	18
Montana.....	0	27	22	0	31		0	147	46	2
Oregon.....	16	109	166	0	65		1	224	313	22
South Carolina.....	2	136	5,123	281	1		0	46	52	50
South Dakota.....	0	33	—	0	20		6	442	35	4
Washington.....	12	70	7	0	66		2	433	426	9

PLAGUE ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague eradication measures from Los Angeles, Calif.:

Week ended February 20, 1926:

Number of rats trapped.....	2,396
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of squirrels examined.....	790
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of mice trapped.....	3,312
Number of mice found to be plague infected.....	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Nov. 6, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended February 20, 1926, 36 States reported 1,244 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended February 21, 1925, the same States reported 1,640 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 30,300,000, reported 797 cases of diphtheria for the week ended February 20, 1926. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 878 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,049 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-three States reported 16,651 cases of measles for the week ended February 20, 1926, and 3,496 cases of this disease for the week ended February 21, 1925. One hundred cities reported 11,566 cases of measles for the week this year, and 2,104 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 36 States reported 14 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended February 20, 1926. The same States reported 17 cases for the week ended February 21, 1925.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 3,934 cases; last year, 4,361 cases; 100

cities—this year, 1,800 cases; last year, 2,149 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,235 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended February 20, 1926, 36 States reported 944 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,250 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1926, 237 cases; 1925, 366 cases; estimated expectancy, 134 cases. Eighteen deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—One hundred and seventy-seven cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended February 20, 1926, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1925, the same States reported 289 cases of this disease. One hundred cities reported 38 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 60 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 48 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 93 cities, with a population of more than 29,600,000, as follows: 1926, 1,766 deaths; 1925, 1,323.

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1917 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland.....	75,333	2	2	0	0	0	5	4	2
New Hampshire:									
Concord.....	22,546	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	2
Manchester.....	83,097	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
Vermont:									
Barre.....	10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	779,620	49	65	18	3	0	193	24	28
Fall River.....	128,993	2	5	1	1	1	25	1	3
Springfield.....	142,065	10	4	1	0	0	193	0	1
Worcester.....	190,757	4	4	6	0	0	34	2	6
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket.....	69,760	1	1	2	0	0	90	0	6
Providence.....	267,918	0	12	5	0	0	389	0	8
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	(1)	3	9	6	2	0	55	0	8
Hartford.....	160,197	2	9	6	0	0	123	0	7
New Haven.....	178,927	30	3	1	0	0	26	1	3

¹No estimate made.

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, esti- mated expec- tancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	538,016	35	17	16	1	1	13	2	22
New York.....	5,873,356	225	218	144	111	30	2,673	49	348
Rochester.....	316,786	28	8	15	6	0	61	0	7
Syracuse.....	182,003	23	7	0	0	0	40	58	4
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	128,642	10	5	5	2	3	13	0	13
Newark.....	452,513	77	20	6	9	1	497	6	18
Trenton.....	132,020	6	5	4	1	2	4	0	6
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1,979,364	169	80	66	-----	14	514	16	125
Pittsburgh.....	631,563	54	21	9	1	4	24	2	38
Reading.....	112,707	14	3	0	0	0	5	7	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	409,333	9	9	8	0	5	3	0	11
Cleveland.....	936,485	75	31	46	3	3	1,377	1	27
Columbus.....	279,836	30	4	1	0	1	207	0	7
Toledo.....	287,380	53	7	8	0	2	48	0	5
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	97,846	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Indianapolis.....	358,819	30	9	6	0	1	855	2	15
South Bend.....	80,091	7	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
Terre Haute.....	71,071	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2,995,239	116	107	51	10	3	151	20	107
Peoria.....	81,564	7	1	0	0	0	8	23	3
Springfield.....	63,923	14	2	1	1	1	9	7	5
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1,245,824	74	57	57	6	0	1,553	11	69
Flint.....	130,316	9	6	3	8	0	12	0	5
Grand Rapids.....	153,698	6	3	1	0	1	9	0	1
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	46,385	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Milwaukee.....	509,192	86	17	18	0	0	49	39	13
Racine.....	67,707	6	2	3	0	0	1	5	2
Superior.....	39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	110,502	13	2	0	0	0	3	0	2
Minneapolis.....	425,435	89	18	15	0	1	85	3	11
St. Paul.....	246,001	49	13	6	0	1	10	10	8
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	(1)	1	0	0	0	-----	0	0	-----
Des Moines.....	(1)	0	4	3	0	-----	1	0	-----
Sioux City.....	(1)	1	2	0	0	-----	0	1	-----
Waterloo.....	36,771	4	0	0	0	-----	26	1	-----
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	367,481	23	8	4	5	5	119	4	13
St. Joseph.....	78,342	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
St. Louis.....	821,543	34	44	74	0	-----	37	3	-----
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	26,403	4	1	0	0	0	0	31	2
Grand Forks.....	14,811	1	1	0	0	-----	3	0	-----
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15,036	2	1	0	0	-----	37	86	-----
Sioux Falls.....	30,127	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	60,941	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Omaha.....	211,768	16	5	1	0	0	24	1	10
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	55,411	5	2	0	0	0	15	0	2
Wichita.....	88,367	7	4	0	0	2	14	0	19

No estimate made.

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases re-reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases re-reported	Mumps, cases re-reported	Pneumonia, deaths re-reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases re-reported	Cases re-reported	Deaths re-reported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	122, 049	9	2	3	0	0	228	0	9
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	796, 206	80	29	15	292	39	1, 313	188	70
Cumberland.....	33, 741	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3
Frederick.....	12, 035	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	497, 906	21	15	25	30	5	31	0	65
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30, 395	28	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Norfolk.....	(1)	21	2	1	0	0	0	2	7
Richmond.....	186, 403	4	3	4	0	12	8	5	30
Roanoke.....	58, 208	2	1	1	0	0	30	1	3
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	49, 019	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
Huntington.....	63, 485	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	2
Wheeling.....	56, 208	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	30, 371	3	1	0	0	2	4	0	4
Wilmington.....	37, 061	26	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Winston-Salem.....	69, 031	18	1	0	0	0	109	2	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	73, 125	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	3
Columbia.....	41, 225	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Greenville.....	27, 311	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	(1)	3	3	3	227	9	7	0	34
Brunswick.....	16, 809	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	93, 134	1	1	0	40	0	2	0	6
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	26, 847	-----	0	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	3
Tampa.....	94, 743	4	2	1	1	1	3	0	10
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	58, 309	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Louisville.....	305, 935	6	6	2	6	0	35	1	9
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	174, 533	68	4	5	0	8	6	4	21
Nashville.....	136, 220	3	1	1	0	8	139	0	10
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	205, 670	14	2	2	49	10	5	2	14
Mobile.....	65, 955	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1
Montgomery.....	46, 481	3	1	1	9	0	0	17	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	31, 643	2	0	0	0	-----	0	0	-----
Little Rock.....	74, 216	0	1	0	8	1	1	0	2
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	414, 493	1	13	5	60	40	0	0	29
Shreveport.....	57, 857	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City.....	(1)	0	1	0	40	1	0	0	4
Texas:									
Dallas.....	194, 450	18	6	11	72	8	1	3	24
Galveston.....	48, 375	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Houston.....	164, 954	1	2	3	0	4	0	0	25
San Antonio.....	198, 069	0	2	1	0	10	0	0	28
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	17, 971	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	0
Great Falls.....	29, 883	19	1	0	0	0	3	22	1
Helena.....	12, 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula.....	12, 668	4	0	0	52	1	0	2	0
Idaho:									
Boise.....	23, 042	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹ No estimate made.

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
MOUNTAIN—continued									
Colorado:									
Denver.....	280,911	18	10	11	-----	10	10	1	15
Pueblo.....	43,787	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	21,000	7	1	0	7	3	2	3	5
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	38,669	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	130,948	23	2	9	0	0	0	17	0
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,665	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	(¹)	39	7	7	0	-----	14	89	-----
Spokane.....	108,897	17	4	1	0	0	1	0	-----
Tacoma.....	104,455	3	2	7	0	0	3	1	1
Oregon:									
Portland.....	282,383	19	7	10	6	3	6	9	13
California:									
Los Angeles.....	(¹)	124	36	41	89	15	16	26	35
Sacramento.....	72,260	5	1	4	1	1	1	3	4
San Francisco.....	557,530	45	23	16	10	11	40	11	9

¹ No estimate made.

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland.....	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	27
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Manchester.....	2	14	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	25
Vermont:											
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	60	70	0	0	0	20	2	1	0	183	260
Fall River.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	29
Springfield.....	8	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	30
Worcester.....	10	9	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	49
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29
Providence.....	9	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	81
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	48
Hartford.....	6	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	43
New Haven.....	7	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14	61
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	20	20	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	18	179
New York.....	248	171	0	0	0	137	8	4	1	74	1,861
Rochester.....	15	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	77
Syracuse.....	18	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	54	53
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	3	10	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	53
Newark.....	24	24	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	13	125
Trenton.....	4	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	43
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	70	90	0	0	0	44	3	2	1	24	688
Pittsburgh.....	29	62	1	0	0	14	1	0	1	30	205
Reading.....	1	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	37

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Smallpox		Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported		Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	12	19	1	1	0	15	0	0	0	50	153
Cleveland.....	30	87	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	119	227
Columbus.....	10	25	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	72
Toledo.....	21	9	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	27	59
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	4	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	28
Indianapolis.....	9	9	6	43	0	7	0	0	0	42	116
South Bend.....	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	11
Terre Haute.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	140	179	3	0	0	47	3	5	0	63	797
Peoria.....	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12
Springfield.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	21	25
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	94	132	3	0	0	28	1	1	0	49	343
Flint.....	8	19	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	27	20
Grand Rapids.....	9	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	32
Wisconsin:											
Madison.....	3		1				0				
Milwaukee.....	34	27	3	0	0	9	0	1	0	46	131
Racine.....	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	30	12
Superior.....	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	4	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	30
Minneapolis.....	42	82	14	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	112
St. Paul.....	27	46	7	0	0	3	1	1	0	16	68
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	2	4	2	0			0	0		0	
Des Moines.....	7	2	2	1			0	0		0	
Sioux City.....	2	0	1	3			0	0		0	
Waterloo.....	2	0	1	2			0	0		5	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	13	32	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	20	96
St. Joseph.....	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	24
St. Louis.....	32	167	4	9	0	15	1	1	0	9	219
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0			0	0		0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	2	1	0	0			0	0		0	
Sioux Falls.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	15
Omaha.....	5	27	6	17	0	0	1	0	0	5	70
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Wichita.....	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	12	51
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	44	29	1	0	0	20	2	1	2	33	352
Cumberland.....	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Frederick.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dist. of Columbia:											
Washington.....	23	21	2	0	0	11	1	0	0	8	235
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17
Norfolk.....	1	13	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	
Richmond.....	4	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	96
Roanoke.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	11
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Huntington.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Wheeling.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Wilmington.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8
Winston-Salem.....	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	18

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC continued											
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	43
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greenville.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	4	2	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	3	120
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Savannah.....	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	31
Florida:											
St. Petersburg..	0		0		0	4	0		0		29
Tampa.....	0	1	0	21	0	2	1	0	0	0	52
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	24
Louisville.....	5	11	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	85
Tennessee:											
Memphis.....	3	22	3	15	0	5	0	0	0	2	86
Nashville.....	3	5	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	62
Alabama:											
Birmingham....	2	6	6	4	0	7	0	1	0	9	91
Mobile.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montgomery....	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	1	1	1	0			0	0		1	
Little Rock.....	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans....	5	6	2	6	0	16	2	4	1	1	234
Shreveport.....	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	27
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City..	3	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	26
Texas:											
Dallas.....	2	5	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	11	83
Galveston.....	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	19
Houston.....	1	1	1	14	0	4	1	0	0	1	107
San Antonio....	1	5	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	80
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Great Falls....	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Missoula.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Idaho:											
Boise.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Colorado:											
Denver.....	12	16	3	0	0	10	0	2	1	43	94
Pueblo.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque....	2	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	28
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
Utah:											
Salt Lake City..	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	21	23
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	11	41	3	11			0	0		4	
Spokane.....	4	24	7	1			0	1		0	
Tacoma.....	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	19
Oregon:											
Portland.....	6	14	12	13	0	2	0	1	0	4	74
California:											
Los Angeles....	20	37	4	41	18	36	2	4	0	6	324
Sacramento....	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	35
San Francisco..	16	17	6	16	0	6	1	1	1	8	158

City reports for week ended February 20, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Pollomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
New York.....	6	4	7	6	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey:									
Newark.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin:									
Racine.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri:									
St. Joseph.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Omaha.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas:									
Wichita.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina:									
Winston-Salem.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Florida:									
Tampa.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Louisville.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon:									
Portland.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the five-week period ended February 20, 1926, compared with those for a like period ended February 21, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates as of July 1, 1925 and 1926, respectively, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 30,000,000 in 1925 and nearly 30,500,000 in 1926. The 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 29,250,000 estimated population in 1925 and more than 29,750,000 in 1926. The number of cities included in each group and the estimated aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 17 to February 20, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925*¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 24, 1925	Jan. 23, 1926	Jan. 31, 1925	Jan. 30, 1926	Feb. 7, 1925	Feb. 6, 1926	Feb. 14, 1925	Feb. 13, 1926	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1926
103 cities.....	159	142	160	142	169	134	163	136	153	137
New England.....	165	132	192	118	185	97	237	123	232	110
Middle Atlantic.....	174	137	155	130	170	129	164	140	162	132
East North Central.....	121	131	126	138	136	119	124	132	116	134
West North Central.....	193	206	243	245	247	220	251	170	203	204
South Atlantic.....	144	152	121	116	145	133	173	135	148	105
East South Central.....	74	73	89	42	58	42	63	47	74	57
West South Central.....	154	155	141	142	167	138	154	116	119	90
Mountain.....	231	155	129	264	185	127	92	173	157	218
Pacific.....	213	140	279	167	257	189	171	140	157	205

MEASLES CASE RATES

	204	1,335	204	1,383	242	1,482	285	1,719	367	1,986
103 cities.....	479	2,572	467	2,751	556	2,408	637	2,347	695	2,706
New England.....	186	1,068	205	1,185	204	1,347	286	1,511	371	1,913
Middle Atlantic.....	352	2,068	340	2,068	415	2,152	479	2,633	637	2,699
East North Central.....	26	156	20	277	16	406	28	548	26	677
West North Central.....	36	2,477	35	2,260	46	2,579	92	3,112	104	3,276
South Atlantic.....	68	285	84	394	47	711	68	732	47	960
East South Central.....	13	13	13	26	35	34	48	13	13	9
West South Central.....	240	118	277	100	758	91	148	109	601	137
Mountain.....	52	65	17	73	58	105	28	167	61	202
Pacific.....										

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

	356	292	346	287	397	298	385	298	376	309
103 cities.....	575	300	515	378	592	402	544	362	585	365
New England.....	325	237	299	235	372	209	406	197	374	208
Middle Atlantic.....	344	324	366	300	398	338	371	358	403	371
East North Central.....	780	669	756	661	844	749	665	777	719	777
West North Central.....	190	186	175	154	241	163	261	171	157	150
South Atlantic.....	168	202	200	100	89	119	194	114	205	244
East South Central.....	185	69	194	69	154	138	114	108	119	108
West South Central.....	296	373	250	255	324	155	370	218	240	237
Mountain.....	210	256	215	334	246	326	168	310	177	332
Pacific.....										

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1925, and 1926, respectively.

² Racine, Wis., not included.

³ Wilmington, Del., not included.

⁴ Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁵ Madison, Wis., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁶ Concord, N. H., Madison, Wis., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁷ Concord, N. H., not included.

⁸ Madison, Wis., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 17 to February 20, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 24, 1925	Jan. 23, 1926	Jan. 31, 1925	Jan. 30, 1926	Feb. 7, 1925	Feb. 6, 1926	Feb. 14, 1925	Feb. 13, 1926	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1926
103 cities	68	35	165	40	173	147	176	153	64	141
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Middle Atlantic.....	6	0	9	1	2	0	4	1	2	0
East North Central.....	45	33	133	43	36	16	33	123	52	134
West North Central.....	175	36	189	53	141	154	187	132	123	164
South Atlantic.....	35	56	42	58	158	101	192	81	63	51
East South Central.....	620	47	599	21	756	42	620	52	488	104
West South Central.....	31	99	57	125	119	155	132	112	79	142
Mountain.....	92	27	46	18	28	73	157	73	83	36
Pacific.....	199	194	168	205	254	324	210	461	204	194

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	17	13	117	8	113	17	112	16	10	17
103 cities	17	13	117	8	113	17	112	16	10	17
New England.....	19	0	7	9	29	14	19	5	0	77
Middle Atlantic.....	20	10	19	9	13	3	6	6	10	4
East North Central.....	10	3	10	4	8	3	6	4	6	5
West North Central.....	6	4	12	2	0	16	10	14	4	16
South Atlantic.....	12	8	35	9	116	13	120	15	8	4
East South Central.....	26	5	21	10	11	21	37	10	32	5
West South Central.....	40	151	57	17	22	4	44	0	40	22
Mountain.....	46	0	18	18	28	36	18	0	37	18
Pacific.....	14	16	3	11	17	16	11	13	22	16

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	21	20	22	20	29	35	27	34	29	50
96 cities	21	20	22	20	29	35	27	34	29	50
New England.....	10	7	26	17	46	12	26	19	17	72
Middle Atlantic.....	20	14	16	18	24	20	22	15	21	27
East North Central.....	17	8	11	12	12	12	16	11	17	11
West North Central.....	19	10	15	13	19	19	11	11	21	19
South Atlantic.....	21	39	36	36	144	68	152	64	52	137
East South Central.....	58	57	68	73	63	104	58	62	68	161
West South Central.....	87	94	77	151	92	180	116	302	145	288
Mountain.....	9	18	37	73	55	109	55	127	55	109
Pacific.....	11	39	18	78	36	67	4	35	11	96

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

	202	199	198	193	214	206	212	213	207	260
96 cities	202	199	198	193	214	206	212	213	207	260
New England.....	208	210	232	144	204	201	230	156	232	172
Middle Atlantic.....	233	227	229	217	252	213	230	212	215	289
East North Central.....	132	139	136	136	152	145	158	161	173	182
West North Central.....	117	81	114	108	106	125	133	178	127	127
South Atlantic.....	242	287	238	284	285	344	247	406	232	486
East South Central.....	294	228	278	208	299	249	289	223	294	286
West South Central.....	343	312	218	444	334	387	440	553	387	553
Mountain.....	314	273	305	164	185	228	268	328	203	173
Pacific.....	185	185	193	174	175	185	171	138	189	174

¹ Racine, Wis., not included.

² Wilmington, Del., not included.

³ Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁴ Madison, Wis., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁵ Concord, N. H., Madison, Wis., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., not included.

⁶ Concord, N. H., not included.

⁷ Madison, Wis., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports, and aggregate population of cities in each group, approximated as of July 1, 1925 and 1926, respectively

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases		Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths	
			1925	1926	1925	1926
Total.....	103	96	29,944,996	30,473,129	29,251,658	29,764,201
New England.....	12	12	2,176,124	2,206,124	2,176,124	2,206,124
Middle Atlantic.....	10	10	10,346,970	10,476,970	10,346,970	10,476,970
East North Central.....	16	16	7,481,656	7,655,436	7,481,656	7,655,436
West North Central.....	14	11	2,564,962	2,634,662	2,461,380	2,499,036
South Atlantic.....	21	21	2,716,070	2,776,070	2,716,070	2,776,070
East South Central.....	7	7	993,103	1,004,953	993,103	1,004,953
West South Central.....	8	6	1,184,057	1,212,057	1,078,198	1,103,686
Mountain.....	9	9	563,912	572,773	563,912	572,773
Pacific.....	6	4	1,888,142	1,934,084	1,434,245	1,469,144

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended February 6, 1926.—The following report for the week ended February 6, 1926, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta.....		0		34	43	22	Niigata.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay.....		0		0	14	4	Tsuruga.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras.....		0		9	15	3	Hakodate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon.....		7		1	11	1	Keelung.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karachi.....		0		0	8	3	Fusan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam.....		0		11	0	0	Dairen.....	0	0	0	0	5	1
Colombo.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	Adelaide.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra.....	0	0	0	0	6	6	Brisbane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fremantle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Melbourne.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sydney.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rockhampton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	Townsville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port Darwin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Broome.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padang (Sumatra).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port Moresby.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabang (Rhio).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auckland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makassar.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	Wellington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pontianak (Borneo).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Christchurch.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Invercargill.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak).....	0	0	0	0	31	1	Honolulu.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	Suez.....	0	0	0	0	3	0
Zamboanga.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Alexandria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok.....	2	2	22	10	5	2	Port Said.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	Mombasa (Kenya).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiphong.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Massowah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourane.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	Djibuti.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong.....	0	0	0	0	2	3	Berbera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai.....	0	0	0	0	18	0	Mozambique.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoy.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	Lourenco Marques.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Durban.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	East London.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port Elizabeth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cape Town.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port Louis (Mauritius).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	Seychelles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

BOLIVIA

Conditions as regards prevalence of tuberculosis—Measures proposed—La Paz.—Information received under date of February 4, 1925, shows that the Society of Medicine and Hygiene of La Paz, which is an organization of the local medical profession, has begun a movement through the press for prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in Bolivia. It was stated that the prevalence was especially among the Indian class of the population. In the high

and dry altitudes in which this class previously lived there was believed to be relatively little tuberculosis, but the influx of the Indian population of the highlands to the more thickly populated centers of the larger cities has apparently greatly increased the prevalence of this disease. It is proposed to establish a tuberculosis hospital at La Paz, to limit the number of persons living in a house, and to institute sanitary and hygienic improvements.

BULGARIA

Typhoid fever—Sofia.—During the week ended January 28, 1926, three cases of typhoid fever and one case of paratyphoid fever were reported at Sofia, Bulgaria.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Week ended February 20, 1926.—The Canadian Ministry of Health reports certain communicable diseases in seven Provinces of Canada for the week ended February 20, 1926, as follows:

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Sas- katch- ewan	Alberta	Total
Cerebrospinal fever.....			1	1				2
Influenza.....	25				3			28
Lethargic encephalitis.....					1			1
Smallpox.....				24	8		2	34
Typhoid fever.....	3		6	5	2		1	17

CANARY ISLANDS

Plague.—Information received under dates of January 6–20 and February 5, 1926, shows the occurrence of a death from plague at Las Palmas, January 5, 1926, and a case at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, February 1, 1926.

Public health service.—Information dated December 31, 1925, shows that the public health service of the Canary Islands, which was centered up to October 15, 1925, at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, has been divided and health organization for the eastern group of islands established independently at Las Palmas.

Summary of plague at Las Palmas.—Two cases of plague were reported at Las Palmas, December 18 and 24, 1925, both with fatal termination, and a plague death was reported January 5, 1926. Plague has been officially declared endemic at Las Palmas.

CHINA

Anthrax—Paratyphoid fever—Shanghai—January 10–23, 1926.—During the two weeks ended January 23, 1926, one case of anthrax 82791°—26—3

and one case of paratyphoid fever were reported at Shanghai, China, among the foreign population.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—January 16–31, 1926.—During the half month ended January 31, 1926, 19 cases of plague with 9 deaths were reported at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Plague-infected rats.—During the same period, 12,808 rats were reported taken at Guayaquil, of which 154 rats were found plague infected.

Communicable diseases—Quito—January, 1926.—During the month of January, 1926, 355 cases of communicable diseases with 34 deaths were notified at Quito, Ecuador, distributed by cause as follows: Diphtheria, cases 2, deaths 2; dysentery, cases 150, deaths 15; influenza, cases 150, deaths 6; tuberculosis, pulmonary, cases 32, deaths 7; typhoid fever, cases 20, deaths 3. Of the typhoid fever deaths, two occurred at the lazaretto. Five of the cases of typhoid fever were from the country.

GREAT BRITAIN

Smallpox—South Shields.—Under date of February 9, 1926, smallpox in a severe form was stated to be present at South Shields, England, including cases in the Arab quarter of the town. South Shields is situated on the Tyne River.

JAPAN

Smallpox—Yokohama.—Information received February 23, 1926, shows seven cases of smallpox present at Yokohama.

MEXICO

General mortality—Mortality from communicable diseases—Tampico—Year 1925.—During the year 1925 mortality from all causes and from communicable diseases was reported, by months, at Tampico, Mexico, as follows:

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria		1		1	1	1				1	2		7
Dysentery							2	7	2	2	6	3	22
Enteritis	29	17	49	127	86	84	110	97	54	39	61	64	817
Influenza	1		1	1				1			1	2	9
Malaria	4	2	5	3	7	6	19	19	11	33	32	17	158
Measles		3	15	29	14	9	2						72
Scarlet fever					2								2
Smallpox	6	9	3	2	1	3	2						26
Syphilis									7	3	3	1	14
Tetanus									5	3	8	5	21
Tuberculosis	22	28	23	26	27	26	22	27	20	20	19	24	284
Typhoid fever	5	9	15	23	15	13	17	31	7	12	11	1	159
Whooping cough		3			2	1	2	2				1	11
All other causes	159	124	161	181	136	110	123	104	115	152	179	145	1,689
Total	226	198	272	393	291	253	299	288	221	265	322	263	3,291

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended March 12, 1926 ¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen.....	October.....	6		Dec. 20-26, 1925: Cases, 2,743; deaths, 1,529.
India.....				
Calcutta.....	Jan. 10-16.....	21	21	
Madras.....	Jan. 17-23.....	15	10	
Japan.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	82		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 10-16.....	26	16	

PLAGUE

British East Africa:				
Uganda.....	Nov. 1-30.....	82	75	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 1.....	3		
Celebes:				
Makassar.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	4	4	Netherlands East Indies.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 16-31.....	19	9	Rats taken: 12,808; rats found plague infected, 154.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14	3	
India.....				Dec. 20-26, 1926: Cases, 1,355; deaths, 1,015.
Madras Presidency.....	Dec. 20-26.....	108	64	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 10-16.....	6	5	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Jan. 9-15.....	37	37	Province.
Soerabaya.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	10	10	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	12	9	
Nigeria.....	October.....	147	104	
Russia.....	September.....	18		
Siam.....	Oct. 4-31.....	3	3	
Bangkok.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 21-31.....	36		
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	1		From mainland.
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Toronto.....	Feb. 6-20.....	3		
China:				
Chungking.....	Jan. 17-23.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 3-16.....	2		
Manchuria—				
Dairen.....	Jan. 4-10.....	9	2	
Shanghai.....	Jan. 10-23.....	15	33	Cases among foreign population in International Settlement and French Concession; deaths in foreign and Chinese population.
South Manchuria—				
An-shan.....	Jan. 17-30.....	2		On railway line.
Changchun.....	do.....	10		Do.
Fushun.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		Do.
Kai-yuan.....	Jan. 24-30.....	2		Do.
Liao-yang.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		Do.
Mukden.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		Do.
Swatow.....	Jan. 17-30.....			Prevalent.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended March 12, 1926—Continued****SMALLPOX—Continued**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 6.....	2	-----	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.....	10	-----	
Sheffield.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 6.....	2	-----	
South Shields.....	Feb. 9.....	-----	-----	Reported present in severe form. Locality 10 miles from Newcastle on Tyne River. Present in Arab quarter of town.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 1-31.....	23	1	
India:				Dec. 20-28, 1925: Cases, 2,976; deaths, 750.
Calcutta.....	Jan. 10-16.....	25	13	
Madras.....	Jan. 17-23.....	10	2	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 10-16.....	5	-----	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Feb. 23.....	7	-----	
Java:				
Soerabaya.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	17	10	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Feb. 16-22.....	-----	2	
San Luis Potosi.....	Feb. 7-20.....	-----	11	
Tampico.....	Feb. 14-20.....	1	-----	
Torreón.....	Jan. 1-31.....	-----	38	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 10-16.....	3	1	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1	-----	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1	-----	
Union of South Africa:				
Kuruman district.....	Jan. 10-16.....	-----	-----	Outbreaks.

TYPHUS FEVER

Bulgaria.....	November.....	3	-----	
Czechoslovakia.....	do.....	86	-----	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 1-31.....	19	4	
Hungary.....	November.....	3	-----	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Feb. 6-13.....	17	-----	Including municipalities in Federal District.
San Luis Potosi.....	Feb. 6-13.....	-----	1	
Morocco.....	August-November.....	36	-----	Corrected.
Norway.....	November.....	1	-----	
Poland.....	Nov. 1-14.....	88	11	
Rumania.....	August.....	33	6	
Russia.....	September.....	715	-----	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Jan. 10-16.....	-----	-----	Outbreaks. At two localities.
Natal—				
Durban.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	-----	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast.....	October.....	1	-----	
Nigeria.....	October.....	1	1	
Senegal.....	November.....	3	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926 ¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				
Calcutta	Nov. 1-28	101	89	Oct. 18-Dec. 19, 1925: Cases, 18,697; deaths, 10,918.
Do.	Dec. 6-Jan. 9		74	
Madras	Nov. 15-Jan. 2	174	70	
Do.	Jan. 2-16	26	22	
Rangoon	Nov. 8-Dec. 5	4	4	
Indo-China				
Province—				September, 1925: Cases, 9; deaths, 5. September, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 4. (European cases, 2.)
Annam	Sept. 1-30	2	2	September, 1924: None.
Cochin China	do.	5	3	September, 1924: 1 case; 1 death.
Saigon	Jan. 4-10	1	1	Including 100 kilometers of surrounding country.
Tonkin	do.	2		
Japan	Aug. 30-Oct. 17	409		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	15	10	
Do.	Jan. 4-18	5	17	
Provinces—				
Bataan	Nov. 30-Dec. 26	29	25	
Bulacan	Oct. 18-Nov. 7	92	64	
Do.	Nov. 23-Dec. 31	200	88	
Laguna	Nov. 23-Dec. 26	18	14	
Nueva Ecija	do.	6	2	
Pampanga	Nov. 1-7	1	1	
Do.	Nov. 22-Dec. 31	113	85	
Rizal	Sept. 27-Nov. 21	75	21	
Romblon	Dec. 7-13	23	12	
Russia	May-June	7		
Do.	July-August	4		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Oct. 4-Nov. 14	108	68	
Do.	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	270	149	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	59	44	
On vessel:				
Steamship	Oct. 3	9		Arrived at Bangkok, Siam; cases in coolie passengers.

PLAGUE

Argentina				Jan. 24-30, 1926: Six cases, occurring in interior provinces of Salta and Santa Fe.
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 8-Dec. 27	3	1	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	1	
Santos	Dec. 8-21		2	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Kisumu	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	2	
Uganda Protectorate	Sept.-Oct.	256	233	
Canary Islands:				
La Laguna	Dec. 24	3	2	
Las Palmas	do.	1		
Do.	Jan. 7	1	1	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Dec. 18-27	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 15-Dec. 5	3	3	1 plague rodent.
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	1	
China:				
Nanking	Nov. 15-Jan. 23			Prevalent.
Colombia:				
Buenaventura				Feb. 12, 1926: Plague-infected rat.
Ecuador:				
Eloy Alfaro	Jan. 1-15	1		
Guayaquil	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	31	12	
Do.	Jan. 1-15	15	5	
Recreo (country estate)	do.	1		
Egypt:				
Beni Suef	Nov. 18	1	1	Jan. 1-Dec. 9, 1925: Cases, 138.
Fayoum Province	Dec. 3-9	1	1	Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 365.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	18	4	Including Piræus.
Patras.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 12.....	4	1	
Hawaii Territory:				
Pauilo.....	.....			Jan. 29, 1926: Plague-infected rat found in vicinity.
India:				Oct. 18-Dec. 19, 1925: Cases, 11,904; deaths, 8,329.
Bombay.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	2	2	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 19.....	4	3	
Madras.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	75	41	
Do.....	Nov. 15-21.....	35	22	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	23	15	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	4	3	
Indo-China.....	.....			September, October 1925: Cases, 25; deaths, 23. September, 1924: deaths, 12.
Province—				
Cambodia.....	Sept. 1-30.....	11	11	September, 1924: Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Cochin China.....	September-October.....	14	12	September, 1924: 1 case, 1 death.
Iraq:				
Bagdad.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	7	3	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 6.....	94	89	Province.
Do.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 8.....	341	323	
Cheribon.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....		166	
Do.....	Nov. 15-28.....		59	
Djokjakarta.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 9.....			Epidemic in 1 locality.
Kediri.....	Dec. 7.....			Do.
Pekalongan.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....		42	
Do.....	Nov. 8-28.....		80	
Rembang.....	Oct. 20.....			Do.
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 26.....	59	59	
Tegal.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....	6	6	
Do.....	Nov. 8-28.....		14	
Madagascar.....	.....			Nov. 1-30, 1925: Cases, 232; deaths, 220.
Province—				
Itasy.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 31.....	20	20	
Do.....	Nov. 16-30.....	13	13	
Moramanga.....	Sept. 16-Nov. 30.....	25	25	
Tananarive.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 31.....	174	159	
Town—				
Fort Dauphin.....	Sept. 16-Nov. 30.....	6	3	
Tamatave (port).....	Sept. 16-30.....	3	2	
Do.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 30.....	9	9	
Tananarive.....	Sept. 16-30.....	2	2	
Do.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	11	
Other localities.....	do.....	194	182	
Mauritius Island.....	Sept. 20-Nov. 30.....	11	10	
Pamplemousses.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	3	2	
Port Louis.....	do.....	4	1	
Rivière du Rempart.....	do.....	2		
Netherlands India:				
Celebes Island—				
Makassar.....	Dec. 12.....			Epidemic.
Nigeria.....	August-September.....	349	267	
Peru:				
Huacho.....	Jan. 26.....	15		Port 60 miles north of Callao.
Lima.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20		In hospital. Some cases in province.
Mollendo.....	do.....			12 or 15 cases reported unofficially.
Russia.....	May-June.....	67		
Do.....	July-August.....	139		
Senegal.....	September-October.....	45	25	
Siam.....	Aug. 23-Oct. 13.....	50	40	
Bangkok.....	Nov. 15-28.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	36	30	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 5.....	8	8	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 11-20.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley district	Dec. 13-19	1		
Middleburg district	Dec. 6-12	1		European.
Steynsburg district	Nov. 15-21	1		Native. On farm.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof district	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	1	In native.
Bothaville district	Dec. 6-12		1	Native. On farm.

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 21-Dec. 31	177		
Do.	Jan. 1-10	64		
Arabia:				
Aden	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1		Imported.
Do.	Jan. 10-18	2	1	
Argentina:				
Rosario	October		1	
Australia:				
Queensland—				
Brisbane	Dec. 9-15	1		
Brazil:				
Para	Jan. 10-30	25	5	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 1-23	134	72	
Do.	Dec. 6-26	65	26	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Nov. 15-Dec. 19	14	6	
Uganda Protectorate	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	8	4	
British South Africa:				
Southern Rhodesia	Nov. 13-Dec. 23	3		
Canada				Sept. 13-Jan. 2: In 7 Provinces, 186 cases. Jan. 3-23, 1926, cases, 115. Jan. 31-Feb. 6, 1926, cases, 33.
Alberta	Jan. 10-Feb. 26	26		
Calgary	Dec. 13-19	1		From Drumheller, vicinity of Calgary.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Jan. 4-10	1		
Manitoba	Jan. 3-Feb. 13	22		
Winnipeg	Dec. 13-19	2		
Do.	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	9		
New Brunswick—				
Northumberland	Dec. 6-13	1		
Ontario	December, 1925	32	1	
Do.	Jan. 1-Feb. 13	103		
Admaston	Jan. 1-31	11		
Ottawa	Dec. 6-12	2		
Do.	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	2		
Toronto	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Do.	Jan. 3-23	21		
Trenton	Jan. 1-31	7		
Saskatchewan	Jan. 3-Feb. 13	39		
Moose Jaw	do	2		
Regina	Jan. 24-30	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Dec. 6-12	1		Port case
Do.	Jan. 3-9	2		Do.
China:				
Amoy	Oct. 25-Dec. 19		1	
Do.	Jan. 10-16			Present.
Antung	Dec. 7-20	2		
Chungking	Nov. 15-Jan. 16			Do.
Foochow	Nov. 1-Jan. 9			Do.
Hankow	Nov. 14-Dec. 26	4		
Do.	Jan. 10-16	1		
Hongkong	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	4		
Manchuria—				
An-shan	Dec. 6-12	1		
Do.	Jan. 10-16	1		South Manchurian Railway.
Changchun	do	1		Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued****SMALLPOX—Continued**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China—Continued.				
Manchuria—Continued.				
Dairen	Oct. 19-Dec. 27	73	15	
Do.	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	11	2	
Harbin	Jan. 1-7	1		
Kai-yuan	Jan. 10-16	2		South Manchurian Railway.
Mukden	Oct. 24-Nov. 15	1		
Tieh-ling	do.	2		Do.
Nanking	Nov. 21-Dec. 26			Present.
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9			Do.
Shanghai	Oct. 25-Jan. 2	37	36	
Do.	Jan. 3-9	9	16	Cases, foreign.
Swatow	Nov. 23-Jan. 16			Prevalent.
Tientsin	Nov. 1-Dec. 19	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Dec. 3-31	5	2	
Do.	Jan. 8-14	2	1	
Estonia				
France				November, 1925: Cases, 3.
				September-October, 1925: Cases, 91.
Gold Coast				
September, 1925		14	4	
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				
Hull	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	29		Nov. 15-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 790.
Leeds	Jan. 14-23	2		Dec. 27-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 1,526.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	6		
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	10		
Nottingham	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	9		
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	2		
Sheffield	Nov. 22-Dec. 12	7		
Do.	Dec. 20-26	3		
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	10		
Greece				
Athens	Nov. 1-30	17	1	Oct. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 16.
India				
Bombay	Nov. 8-Dec. 26	26	20	Oct. 18-Dec. 19, 1925: Cases, 16,496; deaths, 3,690.
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	26	13	
Calcutta	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	48	25	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	48	23	
Karachi	Nov. 1-21	23		
Do.	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	4	2	
Do.	Dec. 13-19	3		
Do.	Dec. 29-Jan. 16	12	6	
Madras	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	17	5	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	18	5	
Rangoon	Oct. 25-Nov. 28	3		
Do.	Dec. 6-26	4	1	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	8	1	
Indo-China				
Provinces—				
Annam	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	90	23	September-October, 1925: Cases, 204; deaths, 62. September, 1924: Cases, 78; deaths, 22.
Cambodia	do.	72	30	September, 1924: Cases, 8; deaths, 2.
Cochin China	do.	61	30	September, 1924: Cases, 16; deaths, 1.
Saigon	Dec. 21-27	2	1	September, 1924: Cases, 43; deaths, 19.
Do.	Jan. 1-10	1		Including 100 kilometers of surrounding country.
Tonkin	do.	22		September, 1924: Cases, 11.
Iraq				
Bagdad	Nov. 1-14	4	4	Sept. 6-Oct. 17, 1925: Cases, 81; deaths, 40.
Do.	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	15	11	
Do.	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	5	2	
Italy				
Genoa	Jan. 21-31	2		Aug. 2-Oct. 31, 1925: Cases, 38.
Rome	Oct. 12-25	1		
Jamaica				
Kingston				
Nov. 29-Dec. 26		43		Nov. 29-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 95.
Dec. 27-Jan. 30		48		Dec. 27-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 138. Reported as alastrim.
				Reported as alastrim.
Do.				Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan:				
Taiwan	Nov. 11-Dec. 10	3		
Yokohama	Dec. 14-20	1		
Java:				
Batavia	Oct. 24-30	1		
Do	Nov. 14-Dec. 25	7		
Cheribon	Nov. 8-14	1		
Kraksaan	Oct. 11-17	11		
Malang	do	2		
North Bantam	Oct. 4-17	4		
Pekalongan	Oct. 25-31	1		
Probolingo	Oct. 11-17	1		
Soerabaya	Oct. 11-Dec. 26	633	104	
South Bantam	Oct. 11-17	1		
Tegal	Oct. 4-10	9	1	
Latvia				December, 1925: Cases, 3.
Malta	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	21	3	
Mexico:				July-September, 1925: Deaths, 1,157.
Aguascalientes	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	4	3	
Do	Jan. 3-30		7	
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1	
Do	Jan. 1-31		2	
Guadalajara	Feb. 1		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 28-Dec. 5	1		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do	Jan. 3-23	3		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Jan. 24-Feb. 6		13	Prevalence stated to be decreasing.
Tampico	Dec. 21-Jan. 2	1	1	
Do	Jan. 2-Feb. 10	4		
Torreón	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		51	
Nigeria	August-September	103	1	
Persia:				
Teheran	July 23-Sept. 22		203	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Oct. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Poland				Nov. 1-28, 1925: Cases, 9.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Oct. 4-31	124		
Do	Nov. 16-Dec. 27		60	
Do	Nov. 14-Dec. 26	187		
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 17	40	17	
Oporto	Nov. 22-Dec. 19	2	3	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Russia				May-June, 1925: Cases, 2,333.
Do	July-August	760		Later than previously published reports.
Siam				July 12-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 21; deaths, 6.
Bangkok	Dec. 20-25	3	1	
Do	Dec. 26-Jan. 9	5	4	
Sierra Leone:				
Konno district	Dec. 16-31	5		
Spain:				
Madrid	Year 1925		18	
Malaga	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		2	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2		1	
Valencia	Dec. 20-26	1		
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Do	Jan. 10-30	8		
Switzerland				June 28-Nov. 21, 1925: Cases, 62.
Lucerne	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	8		
Zurich	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Trinidad (West Indies):				
Port of Spain	Jan. 22	1		Imported.
Tunisia:				
Tunis	Nov. 21-30	2		
Do	Dec. 11-31	10	1	
Do	Jan. 1-20	5		
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State—				
Ladybrand district	Dec. 27-Jan. 2			Outbreaks.
Transvaal—				
Belfast district	do			Do.
Germiston district	Jan. 2-9			Do.
Pretoria district	Dec. 6-12			Outbreaks. In native compound.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20....	2		
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 31....	2		
Bulgaria.....	September-October.	26	2	
Sofia.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	2		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 29-Jan. 2....		2	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 27....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1		
Hongkong.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2....	1		
Manchuria—				
Harbin.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1		
Czechoslovakia.....	October, 1925.....	8		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Cairo.....	Nov. 5-11.....	2	2	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1		
Finland.....				October, 1925: 1 case.
France.....	July-October.....	4		
Germany.....	Oct. 25-31.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	2	
Saloniki.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1		
Ireland:				
Cork County—				
Cork.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	5		
Dumanway.....	Nov. 14.....	1		
Galway County.....	Oct. 17.....	1		
Latvia.....	October, 1925.....	2		
Lithuania.....				September-October, 1925: Cases, 9; deaths, 1.
Mexico.....				July-September, 1925: Deaths, 90.
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 14-19.....	1		
Durango.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 4....		3	
Mexico City.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26....	145		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 6....	39		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Tampico.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 10....	1	1	
Torreón.....	November, 1925.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 12.....		1	
Morocco.....	August, 1925.....	3		
Palestine:				
Gaza.....	Dec. 18.....	1		
Jaffa.....	Dec. 1-7.....	1		
Nazareth.....	Nov. 3-9.....	1		
Safad.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1		
Tel-Aviv.....	do.....	1		
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	October-December.....		3	
Poland.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 14....	142	16	
Rumania.....				July, 1925: Cases, 74; deaths, 9.
Russia.....				May-June, 1925: Cases, 10,680.
Do.....				Later than previously published reports.
Union of South Africa.....				July-August, 1925: Cases, 3,136.
				October, 1925: Cases, 88; deaths, 7 (colored). Cases, European, 7. December, 1925: Cases, 78; deaths, 9. Colored: Cases, 73; deaths, 9.
Cape Province.....	Oct. 1-31.....	63	5	Colored.
Do.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 31....	47	8	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....			Outbreaks.
Middleburg district.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1		European. On farm.
Natal.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 5.....	1		
Durban.....	Jan. 3-9.....			Outbreaks.

GHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 5, 1926—Continued****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa—Con.				
Orange Free State.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5....	23	1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Bethulia district.....	Dec. 6-12.....			Outbreaks.
Bothaville district.....	do.....	1		Native. On farm.
Transvaal.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	18		
Bloemhof district.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2....			Outbreaks. On farm.

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast.....	September.....	1	1	
Nigeria.....	August-September.	2	1	